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Of the Entomological Section of The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, and of The American Entomological Society will be held at 7.30 o'clock P. M. on the following dates during 1924: January 24, February 28, March 27, April 24, May 22, September 25, October 23, November 20, and Dec. 8.

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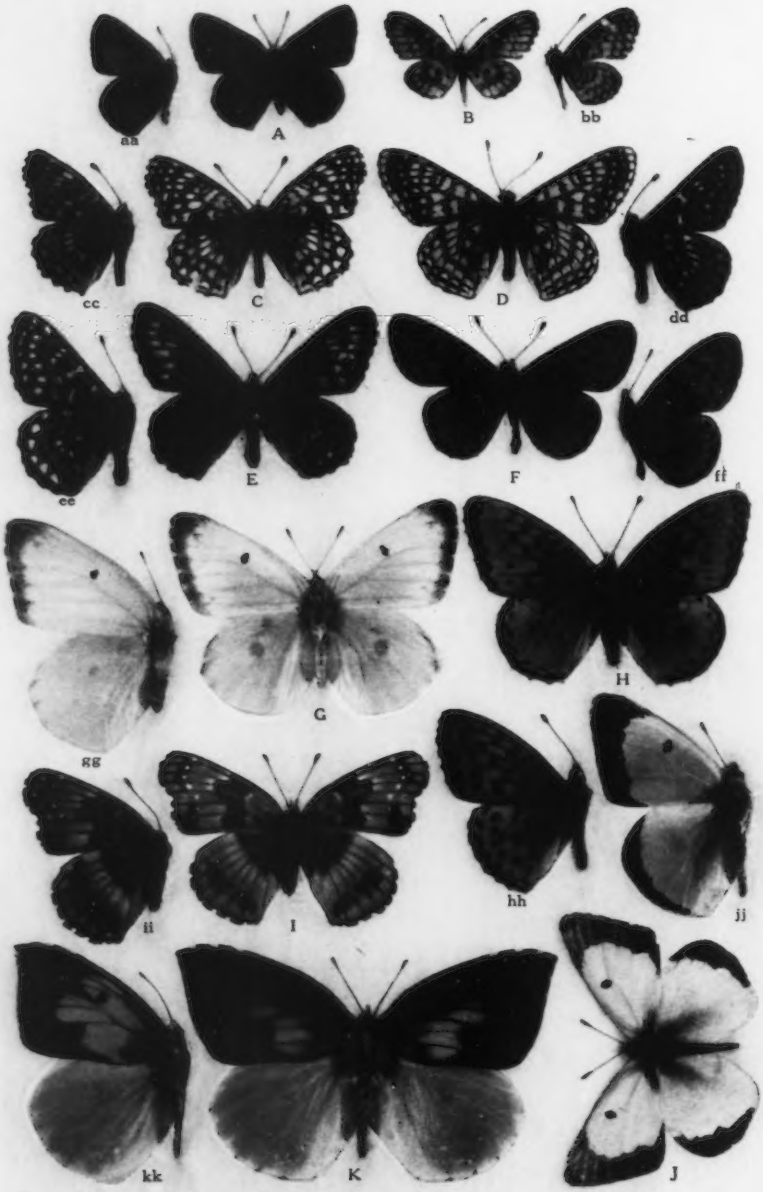


NEW CALIFORNIA ABERRANT RHOPALOCERA.—GUNDER.

# ENTOMOLOGICAL NEWS

AND

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SECTION

THE ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES OF PHILADELPHIA

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CONTENTS


Gunder—Several New Aberant Lepidoptera (Rhopalocera) from California..... 153
Cresson—Descriptions of New Genera and Species of the Dipterous Family Ephydridae. Paper VI..... 159
Gentner—Notes on North American Halticinae with Descriptions of Two New Species and a New Variety (Coleoptera)..... 164
Cockerell—A New Genus of Bees from California (Hymen.)..... 169
Malloch—The North American Species of the Genus Hoplogaster (Diptera: Anthomyiidae)..... 171
Professor C. Sajo, of Hungary..... 172
Chamberlin—A New Milliped of the Genus Orthomorpha, Immigrant from the Philippines Islands..... 173
Chamberlin—A New Leptodesmoid Milliped from Nicaragua..... 174
Picard and Howard—The Bad Collector (as Editorial)..... 175
Napier—Colias eurytheme—First recorded in Philadelphia, Pa..... 176
Strand—Autobiographies of Entomologists and Arachnologists Wanted! 178
A Philatelist..... 178
Entomological Literature..... 179
A Reply to Dr. Kinsey..... 186
Doings of Societies—Ent. Sec., Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. (Lep., Odonata, Col., Orth., Lepid., Dip.)..... 188
Obituary..... 190


## Several New Aberrant Lepidoptera (Rhopalocera) from California.


By J. D. GUNDER, Pasadena, California.


(Plate II)

European students are more than ever dividing up and separating all groups of Lepidoptera. In America, some authorities say, we are just beginning to do so. As yet, we do not go in for general specialized breeding with the idea of producing variations just to name them. There is plenty of virgin territory left without that. California alone has thousands of square miles never trodden over by an entomologist.

In Southern California aberrant forms are plentiful. Every collection contains a number. On every collecting trip, one or more of the commoner things are apt to be taken. There are perhaps three or four good local reasons. Probably the foremost is our variation of climate, some seasons being cold, some hot, some dry, some wet, with sea breezes and desert winds all in the same locality. Besides the distances are short between sea level and the different higher altitudes. All of these are disturbing and discouraging elements to insect development and undoubt-

edly work for change. Eventually, though not perhaps in our day, there will be several aberrant forms alone noted for every butterfly in the State.

The specimens shown on the plate are natural size and are fairly colored. The half-figures are typical and normal specimens placed there for quick comparison, in conjunction with the following descriptive text.

**Callipsyche behrii** Edw. (half-fig. aa), ab. ♂ **nigroinita** nov. aberr. (fig. A).

Testaceous disks on upper sides of both primaries and secondaries centered and condensed in a small oval area nearer the inner margins. The fuscous from the borders extending inward even from along the inner margins of both wings, especially on the primaries, which is unusual. The under sides are normal. Expanse: 26 mm.

*Data: Holotype* ♂ (Author's Coll.) Mammoth Camp, Mono County, California; August 5, 1921.

**Melitaea chara** Edw. (half-fig. bb), ab. ♂ **jacintoi** nov. aberr. (fig. B).

*Primaries.* Upper side: fuliginous marginal border broader, tapering off at inner angle, curved in and much wider at apex; followed by a row of seven cylindrical clay-brown spots, bending in at apex, top one near costal being small and round; upper discal area paralleling lower radial, solid fuliginous, with irregular spots toward inner side, lower discal area with a prolongation of spotting from the outer series following interspaces; transverse semi-lunate bar on base line between the costal and inner margin; basal angle flashed with same color.

Under side: clay color predominant; pattern as on upper side; fuliginous only in outline; outer edges of cylindrical spots tinged with white.

*Secondaries.* Upper side: outer border as in primaries; row of spots less elongated and not reaching costal; single, conspicuous, dark, round spot in center of cell; semblance of three spots close to basal angle.

Under side: strongly similar to normal, except in basal area where the single spot is again conspicuous. Expanse: 24 mm.

*Data: Holotype* ♂, (Author's Coll.) Palm Springs, Riverside County, California; May 28, 1922. Named after Mt. San Jacinto on whose desert slope it was taken, flying with typical specimens.

**Euphdryas gabbii** Behr. (half-fig. cc), ab. ♂ **pasadenae** nov. aberr. (fig. C).

The brownish shades of both upper and under sides entirely replaced by luteo-testaceous, which also grades in shading in a corresponding way as in the typical. Design of marking unchanged. Condition and peculiarity of changed color very similar to ab. *foxi* of *Euphdryas rubicunda*. Expanse: 34 mm.

*Data: Holotype* ♂, (Author's Coll.) Pasadena, Los Angeles County, California; May 20, 1921.

**Euphdryas rubicunda** Hy. Edw. (half-fig. dd), ab. ♂ **foxi** nov. aberr. (fig. D).

The brick-red of both upper and under sides entirely replaced by luteo-testaceous; the original luteous remaining as in normal specimens, and only slightly contrasting. Design of marking unchanged. Peculiarity of changed color somewhat similar to that of ab. ♂ *pasadenae* of *Euphdryas gabbii*. Expanse: 39 mm.

*Data: Holotype* ♂, (Author's Coll.) Gold Lake, Sierra County, California; July 17, 1921.

*Paratype* ♂, (Deposited in Coll. of Southwest Museum, Los Angeles, California.) July 13, 1921; Gold Lake, Sierra County, California. Named for Mr. Chas. L. Fox, San Francisco, Calif.

*Note:* Normal typical specimens from this region have the outer half of the secondaries solid bright red, which is only cut by the black of the nervules. They are quite different from the *nubigena* group and the uncertain *quino* separation.

**Euphdryas editha** Bdv. (half-fig. ee), ab ♂ **fieldi** nov. aberr. (fig. E).

*Primaries.* Upper side: row of red spots on outer margin normal; followed by two broad bands of elongated, semi-sinuous, pale ochraceous spots, confluent at 3rd. median nervule and contoured in at apex and occasionally having red tinge; beyond, black, through remaining half of discal and basal areas, with two small reniform red spots following and at right angles to median vein.

Under side: red predominant; red spots at outer margin become solid band; elongated pale ochraceous spots become small and partly crescentic in shape; black area of base mottled with red, fusing with the two reniform spots.

*Secondaries.* Upper side, right wing: outer half nearly normal; black outlines heavier; basal area solid black.

Under side, right wing: same condition, except redder.

Upper side, left wing: more aberrant, being only in black and red, having outer row of compressed red spots, followed at some distance by a parallel series slightly larger; a third row of three odd-sized and -shaped spots start just anterior to the basal area at the costa, but extend only half across the wing.

Under side, left wing: design similar; traces of white on outer edge of second row of red spots; partial row of diffused white spots between 2nd and 3rd rows; black and red conglomerate at base. Expanse: 38 mm.

*Data: Holotype* ♂, (Author's Coll.) San Diego, San Diego County, California; April 26, 1920. Named for Mr. Geo. Field, San Diego, Calif.

*Note:* Normal typical specimens, with which this aberration was found, are identical with Boisduval's illustration, though perhaps his appears clearer cut. It is remembered that *quino* (termed from this general territory) should be nearer the *chalcedona* group, especially in shape. Questioned.

**Brenthis epithore** Bdv. (half-fig. ff), ab. ♂ **wawonae** nov. aberr. (fig. F).

Markings of basal area of both wings up to mesial line more conflect and confused, with that of secondaries practically black immaculate. Row of round spots on primaries obsolete and lacking on secondaries, except for mere dots nearer inner angle. Lines and lunules of hind margin thicker and confused into a border banding. The under sides show the same consistent change in characteristics. Expanse: 38 mm.

*Data: Holotype* ♂ (Author's Coll.), Wawona, Mariposa County, California; July 6, 1922.

**Eurymus hartfordii** Hy. Edw. (half-fig. gg), ab. ♀ **weaverae** nov. aberr. (fig. G).

*Primaries:* Upper side: brighter yellow; normal, except for a powdered, salmon-rose patch or flush in the discal and subbasal areas between the spot and inner margin, being more dense along the nervules and submedian vein and slightly shading out at inter-space openings.

Under side: this salmon-rose color has seemingly percolated through over the same described area.

*Secondaries.* Upper side: the whole wing seems dusted over with this color, the shade being more tense on the inner half; discal spot one-third larger and very bright in color.

Under side: normal, with no trace of the added color. Expanse: 44 mm.

*Data: Allotype* ♀, (Author's Coll.) Warner Springs, San Diego County, California, July 3, 1919.

Taken in company with other *E. hartfordii.* As some specimens lack color, so this one, through some freak of Nature, has an over-abundance of it. Because sometimes our West Coast *E. hartfordii* have a red or orange tinge on or near the discal spot, I do not quite consider this specimen a hybrid, though it is possible. Named in memory of Nettie E. Weaver, of Fairmount, Illinois.

**Argynnis montivaga** Behr. (half-fig. hh), ab. ♂ **mammothi** nov. aberr. (fig. H).

*Upper side:* the two parallel lines at outer margin fused together making a nearly solid black border edging, which is cut by nervules only on the primaries; crescents are flattened and smaller, especially on the secondaries; sub-marginal row of round black spots nearly obsolete on primaries, being mere dots, except in the interspace openings of the median nervules, where they are no larger than the smallest on typical specimens; they are entirely absent on the secondaries; irregular markings of basal half of both wings heavier and conglomerate.

*Under side:* corresponding change of characteristics. Expanse: 44 mm.

*Data: Holotype* ♂, (Coll. of J. Riddell, F.E.S., Hollywood, Calif.) Mammoth Camp, Mono County, California; July 31, 1921.

*Paratype* ♂, (Author's Coll.) Mammoth Camp, Mono County, California; July 28, 1921.

**Chlosyne california** Wright (half-fig. ii), ab. ♀ **chinoi** nov. aberr. (fig. I).

*Primaries:* Upper side: ochraceous predominant from outer margin to sub-marginal black band which is obsolete and wholly so at median nervules; black of basal half, partly erased in appearance, especially in discal space; veining less marked.

*Secondaries:* Upper side: black sub-marginal band practically erased, and wholly so from costal margin to lower radial; basal area as in primaries with outer edge suffused and blending; veining much less marked also.

*Under sides:* less black marking with same changed condition. Expanse: 41 mm.

*Data: Allotype* ♀, (Author's Coll.) Palm Springs (Chino Canyon), Riverside County, California; October 18, 1921.

W. G. Wright in his original description says, "This new species is very different from any known *Synchloe,* and is a departure from the Arizona tangle of the species of the intergrading, *Crocale* type, *for it is quite true and constant, not differing essentially at any point;* these examples here figured are the extreme forms illustrated to show outside variations." Therefore, the author considers this an unusual specimen, being one of hundreds taken up Chino Canyon in the fall brood of 1921, a rainy season, and the only one with aberrant tendency.

**Eurymus eurytheme** Bdv., form **amphidusa** Bdv. (half-fig. jj), ab. ♂ **unicitrina** nov. aberr. (fig. J).

Entirely lacking the orange color and rose tinting of fringes, antennae and body parts which is replaced by that lemon-yellow found near the costal veins of normal specimens. There is no trace of contrasting color in or near the discal spot of the secondaries, which makes this specimen quite unique. The replacement by lemon-yellow is complete. Expanse: 41 mm.

*Data: Holotype* ♂, (Author's Coll.) Upland, Los Angeles County, California; August 2, 1921.

This specimen was taken in company with numerous examples of the typical form *amphidusa.*

*Note:* Form *eriphyle* occurs only in the extreme northeastern sections of California. These specimens show a distinct color at the discal spot and have slightly rose-tinted fringes.

**Zerene eurydice** Bdv. (half-fig. kk), ab. ♂ **fanniae** nov. aberr. (fig. K).

Different from the typical form only on the upper side of the primaries. Here the anthracinus of the limbal area in front of the "dog's head" extends up around through the discal and basal areas between the median vein and costal margin, translucently covering the "forehead and eye" with that dark blue opaline reflection peculiar to this species. The outline of the "nose and throat" is somewhat suffused. Expanse: 58 mm.

*Data: Holotype* ♂, (Author's Coll.) San Bernardino Mts., San Bernardino County, California; July 6, 1922.

Aberrations are quite rare, though hundreds of these butterflies are used for commercial purposes. Named for Mrs. J. D. (Fannie) Gunder.

## Descriptions of New Genera and Species of the Dipterous Family Ephydridae. Paper VI.*

By E. T. Cresson, Jr.

**Rhysophora robusta,** new genus, new species.

Large robust, black species with white halteres; wings immaculate, brownish tinged, with black veins. Subopaque species with brown dusting. Frons except the large ocellar triangle and narrow orbits, opaque; the reclinate frontal bristles far in advance of the ocellars. Face with well developed foveae; four or more bristles each side; lower part wrinkled; epistoma retreating. Supra-alar bristle very strong, much longer than the notopleurals. Length: 4.5 mm.

*Type:* ♂; Dyke, Virginia, July 16, 1915 (W. L. McAtee; on flowers of *Pontederia cordata*), [U. S. National Museum Collection]. *Paratypes*—2 ♀, topotypical.

I have seen other specimens from Massachusetts and New York. The wrinkled, retreating face, as well as the large size, will distinguish this species from those of *Discocerina.*

**Ditrichophora,** new genus.

This genus is proposed for those Discocerine species having only two facial bristles in the primary series. The lower portion of the face is shorter than in typical *Discocerina.* The parafacialia are generally narrow, very slightly dilated below; eyes bare; no supra-alar bristle. Most species are shining and in many respects resemble those of the Psilopini.

*Genotype.—Ditrichophora exigua* n. sp.

The following known species also belong here: *Discocerina xanthocera,* Lw., *Discocerina nana,* Will., and *Discocerina aliena,* Cress.

**Ditrichophora exigua,** new species.

Black; third antennal segment below, proboscis, fore coxae, bases and apices of tibiae, and tarsi except apices, pale yellowish. Halteres white. Wings hyaline with pale veins. Opaque to subopaque species. Frons opaque black, with large ocellar triangle and narrow orbits more grayish; face black, obscure shining in places; cheeks more grayish. Mesonotum and scutellum brownish to grayish at margins; pleura and metanotum

* For Paper V, see Ent. News, xxxiii, 135-137, 1922.

grayish and more shining. Abdomen subopaque, black with brownish tinge.

Frons as long as or longer than broad; lower part of face prominent at upper bristle, then strongly receding to epistoma; no secondary series of bristles. Length: 1.5 mm.

*Type:* ♂ ; Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, July, 1908 (Cresson), [Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. Collection, No. 6292]. *Paratypes*—7 ♂, 3 ♀ ; topotypical.

This species is apparently common in the Eastern United States.

**Ditrichophora tacoma,** new species.

A shining, sparingly brown to yellowish pruinose species, with antennae yellow in the male, less so in the female. Halteres white. Face densely golden yellow in the male, more whitish in the female; cheeks gray. Wings hyaline, with dark veins. Face scarcely longer than broad; foveae not very marked.

*Type:* ♂ ; Tacoma, Washington, August 27, 1911 (A. L. Melander) [University of Washington Collection]. *Paratypes* —2 ♀ ; topotypical.

A female from Fort Kent, Maine, August (C. W. Johnson) [Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.], appears to be conspecific.

**Ditrichophora parilis,** new species.

Very similar to the western *aliena,* but less polished, with the thorax overcast with gray. Head as broad as high; frontofacial profile convex, not flattened and vertical as in *aliena*; face scarcely longer than broad.

*Type:* ♂ ; Bar Harbor, Maine, August 18 (C. W. Johnson) [Boston Society of Natural History Collection].

A female from Mt. Ascutney, Vermont, July 11 (Johnson; 3,000 feet altitude) [Boston], may or may not belong here, but it does not represent any other described species.

**Ditrichophora xanthocera** (Loew).

1869. *Hecamede xanthocera* Loew, Ber. Naturh. Ver. Augsburg, xx, 58.

1862. *Discocerina lacteipennis* Loew, Mon, Dipt. N. Am., i, 145.

The examination of Loew's types of *lacteipennis* reveals this synonymy. The species is very easily distinguished by the

general whitish appearance of the body and wings. The yellow antennae and the conspicuous, upcurved, lower facial bristle of the secondary series, are among the salient characters. The species is widely distributed in the United States.

**Polytrichophora,** new genus.

This genus is erected for the reception of those species of *Discocerina, sens. lat.,* having a secondary series of facial bristles laterad of, directed outwardly in opposition to, and somewhat alternating with, those of the primary series. The eyes in all known species are distinctly pubescent.

*Genotype—Polytrichophora agens* n. sp.

*Discocerina orbitalis* Lw., 1861, also belongs here.

**Polytrichophora agens,** new species.

Black; frons anteriorly, antennae entirely, palpi, knees, apices of tibiae and all tarsi, yellow. Halteres also yellow. Wings whitish with yellow veins, costa black. Opaque, light gray; frons slightly yellowish pruinose, except orbits and ocellar triangle. Abdomen slightly shining distally; femora dusted; tibiae silvery outwardly. Large robust species. Face and cheeks very broad with all bristles and setulae well developed, especially those on the parafacialia. The series examined seem to be composed of all females. I do not know the male. *Length:* 3 mm.

*Type:* ♀ ? Galveston, Texas, June, 1900 (W. M. Wheeler) [American Museum of Natural History Collection]. *Paratypes* —5 ♀ ? topotypical.

**Polytrichophora conciliata,** new species.

Very similar to the Neotropical species *Discocerina setulosa* Cress., which also belongs in this genus. The oral cavity, on account of the broad, shallow, reflexed, epistomal emargination, attains the line of the middle primary facial bristles; setulae of the parafacialia are somewhat stronger than in *setulosa.* The posterior median mesonotal series of setulae contains two to three pairs which are bristle-like, nearly as strong as the praescutellars. Fore femora stout, with an anterior flexor series or comb of closely set, fine bristles or spines; the posterior flexor series of long bristles, but no comb.

*Type:* ♂ ; Wildwood, New Jersey, July 18, 1908 (Cresson) [A. N. S. P. No. 6293].

I also have examined specimens from Maine and New York.

**Hydrellia morrisoni,** new species.

Black; tarsi brownish-yellow. Halteres pale yellow. Wings hyaline, veins pale. Opaque; abdomen rather shining; frons and mesonotum dark gray; frontalia not conspicuous; lunule gray; face white, becoming gray along orbits; occiput, pleurae and venter gray. Reclinate frontals present; anterior dorso-centrals weak if discernible.

*Type:* ♂; White Mountains, New Hampshire (Morrison) [U. S. National Museum Collection]. *Paratype:* 1 ♂; topotypical.

**Hydrellia notiphiloides,** new species.

Black; palpi and halteres yellow. Opaque; frons, except frontalia, and mesonotum subopaque. Frontalia and anterior frontal margin black; lunule and face white, the latter somewhat yellowish. Occiput, humeri, pleura, abdomen laterally, venter and femora greenish-cinereous. Mesonotum olivaceous; abdomen more whitish. Wings hyaline, veins pale. Cheeks broader than third antennal segment; face with very strong bristles; arista with six hairs. Anterior dorso-centrals well separated. Ocellar bristles nearly as strong as post-ocellars. *Length:* 2 to 2.5 mm.

*Type:* ♂; Cedar Point, Sandusky, Ohio, August 5, 1902 [Ohio State University Collection]. *Paratypes:* 1 ♂, 5 ♀; topotypical.

This species also occurs in Massachusetts.

**Philygria picta** (Fallen).

1813. *Notiphila picta* Fallen, Handl. K. Svensk. Vet. Akad., xxxiv, 254.

1844. *Philygria picta* Stenhammar, Handl. K. Svensk. Vet. Akad., 1844, 243.

I can report this species from New Jersey and Maryland. It is probable that Coquillett's determination in Mrs. Slosson's list is correct.

**Lytogaster extera,** new species.

Black and shining; base of tarsi rather brownish. Face with highly polished median tubercle; the polished area extending dorsally in form of a stripe, being in contrast with the white pruinose remainder of the face. Cheeks and occiput white pruinose. Mesonotum smooth and shining, as are also the lateral areas of abdominal dorsum; the depressed area on

dorsum of second and third segments is not as distinct as in other species of the genus. *Length:* 2 mm.

*Type:* ♂ ; Trenton, New Jersey, August 21, 1910 (H. S. Harbeck) [A. N. S. P. No. 6294].

I have also seen this species from Massachusetts and Illinois.

**Napaea alpina,** new species.

Black: base of tarsi tawny. Frons shining, bluish; vittae black and subopaque. Face white pruinose, becoming much denser at oral margin; clypeus concolorous. Mesonotum shining, sparingly brown pruinose, grayish towards pectus. Scutellum subspherically convex, broader than long, without tubercles; apical bristles separated by about one-third to one-half their length. Halteres whitish. Abdomen shining, scarcely metallic tinged, thinly white pruinose. Wings distinctly brownish towards costa and apex, with costal cell clear; cross-veins distinctly clouded in contrast with the whitish areas each side; second vein not appendiculated. *Length:* 3.5 to 4 mm.

*Type:* ♂ ; Longmire's Springs, Mount Rainier, Washington, August 2, 1905 (J. M. Aldrich) [A. N. S. P. No. 6295]. *Paratypes:* 2 ♀ ; topotypical.

A specimen from Fort Kent, Maine, August (C. W. Johnson) [Boston], shows no differences from the typical series except in its smaller size.

**Clanoneurum cimiciformis** (Haliday).

1855. *Discomyza cimiciformis* Haliday, Nat. Hist. Rev., ii, 124.

1903. *Clanoneurum cimiciformis* Becker. Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, ii, 165.

Specimens of this species are before me from Maine, New York, Arizona, Utah and California. Comparison with specimens of *cimiciformis* from Europe fail to reveal any differences of specific importance.

**Trimerina madizans** (Fallen).

1813. *Notiphila madizans* Fallen, Handl. K. Svensk. Vet. Akad., xxxiv, 252.

1835. *Trimerina madizans* Macquart, Hist. Nat. Ins. Dipt., ii, 539.

On comparing specimens from Massachusetts, New Hampshire and New York before me with those from Europe, they fail to reveal any differences of specific importance.

**Canacea macateei,** Malloch.

1924. *Canacea macateei* Malloch, Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., xxvi, 52.

This species was described from a series of both sexes from Jekyl Island, Georgia. I have specimens from several eastern states as well as one from California. It is the genotype of Malloch's? genus *Canacea,* which is not congeneric with *Canace,* but which may prove to be synonymous with *Chaetocanace* of Hendel, 1914, erected for an East Indian species.

## Notes on North American Halticinae with Descriptions of Two New Species and a New Variety (Coleoptera).

By L. G. GENTNER, East Lansing, Michigan.

The following paper is published with a view to giving additional distributional records and descriptions of new species. I am indebted to Prof. H. C. Fall for verification of identifications and to Dr. Henry Skinner, Mr. E. T. Cresson, Jr., and Mr. Nathan Banks, for comparison of specimens with types.

HALTICA POLITA Olivier.—Two males and one female of this species are in my possession from Wellfleet, Mass., Aug. 21, 1921. These specimens seem to be typical of that species except that they are somewhat smaller than the ones I have from Georgia. The species has heretofore been reported only from South Carolina and Georgia.

EPITRIX BREVIS Schwarz.—One specimen was taken by me at East Lansing, Mich., July 26, 1922, while sweeping *Solanum.* This species has not been reported north of Indiana.

EPITRIX FASCIATA Blatchley.—Three specimens were collected at Smith Point, Texas, September 1, 1922, on *Datura tatula* by L. J. Bottimer. Mr. Bottimer has also sent me 27 specimens collected in Jan., 1923, at Brownsville, Kingsville and San Benito, Texas. Heretofore this species has been reported only from Florida.

EPITRIX PARVULA Fabricius.—One female was taken by me at East Lansing, Mich., July 25, 1922, on *Solanum,* making a new record for the state.

**Chaetocnema (protensa) splendida** new variety.

Very elongate oval, more than twice as long as wide, surface distinctly bronzed or brassy except elytra which are deep blue, moderately shining.

Antennæ more or less rufotestaceous at base, the outer six joints piceous. Head more or less alutaceous, moderately punctured, front and genæ densely punctured and densely covered with whitish hairs.

Thorax one-third wider at base than long, sides regularly arcuate, narrowing slightly to apex, basal marginal line distinct at the sides, surface more or less alutaceous, the punctures moderate in size, separated at least by their own diameters. Elytra slightly wider at base than thorax, humeri rounded, umbones not prominent, disc convex, the striæ regular, not impressed, composed of rather coarse and moderately closely placed punctures, the intervals flat, wider than the striæ, surface faintly alutaceous. Body beneath piceous, brassy bronze.

Prosternum closely punctate.

Abdomen moderately coarsely, but not closely punctate, variable, shining, very faintly alutaceous. Femora piceous, bronzed. Tibiæ and tarsi rufotestaceous. Length 2.5—2.9 mm.

♂.—Last ventral segment of abdomen deeply sinuate each side of middle, median lobe prominent. First joint of anterior tarsi somewhat dilated.

*Type:* male; East Lansing, Mich., in collection of Entomology Dept., Mich. Agr. Coll. Paratypes in collections of U. S. National Museum, Canadian National Museum and Entomology Dept., Univ. of Wis.

Described from a series of twenty specimens. This is the prettiest of all of the North American species of *Chætocnema*. It differs from the true *protensa* only in the deep blue color of the elytra. The tendency toward the blue coloration in the true *protensa* is seen in the bluish cast of the scutellum, of the region of the head between the base of the antenna and the eye, on the front, and sometimes on the anterior and middle femora. In the variety the scutellum is bronzed. I have one specimen in which the punctures of the scutellar striæ are somewhat confused. The punctuation of the head, thorax and abdomen is variable in density and some individuals are much more alutaceous than others. I have examined hundreds of individuals of the typical *protensa* and all are more or less distinctly alu-

taceous, which fact was not mentioned by Horn. Horn states that a specimen from Garland, Colorado, has the thorax distinctly cupreous and the elytra greenish bronze. I have taken two such specimens in Michigan, but they are quite distinct in coloration from the blue variety.

Occurs along with *protensa* on common marsh grass at the rate of about one to twenty-five at East Lansing, Mich., during the earlier part of May. One specimen was taken in September, 1923. I have seen one female from Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, collected by F. S. Carr and three males from Aweme, Manitoba, collected by N. Criddle, one of which was more of a violet blue.

CHAETOCNEMA OPULENTA Horn.—On May 21, 1920, I took one female and on May 25, one male and two females of this species at Madison, Wis., while sweeping the grass at the edge of a marshy place on the shore of Lake Mendota. This species has previously been reported from S. Calif., N. Mex. and Ind.

CHAETOCNEMA PULICARIA Melsheimer.—Oct. 16, 1922, I took one male at East Lansing, Mich., and on Sept. 17, 1923, one female by sweeping. This species has not previously been reported from this state.

**Glyptina abbreviata** new species.

Oval, moderately elongate, convex. Wings rudimentary, normally reaching half-way to apex of elytra. Body above rufotestaceous, shining, below piceous to almost black except prothorax which is the same as above.

Antennæ and legs rufotestaceous. Last segment of antennæ and hind femora sometimes slightly darker. Head shining, impunctate, with the exception of a few coarse punctures near each eye. Thorax one-half wider than long, but little narrower in front than at base, anterior angles with an oblique truncation behind which there is a distinct angulation, sides moderately arcuate, disc convex, finely and sparsely punctate, punctuation variable. Elytra more or less translucent, wider at base than thorax, regularly arcuate from base to apex, humeri indistinct, umbones very faint, disc very feebly striate, punctures coarse, well separated in rows.

Abdomen shining, distinctly punctate. Length 1.5—1.9 mm.

♂.—With the last ventral segment usually of paler color, sinuate each side, with a median lobe and a darker impressed

median line extending the entire length of the segment. First segment of anterior tarsi dilated. In the darker forms the last segment is scarcely paler and the median line is hard to distinguish.

*Type:* male; Madison, Wisconsin, in collection of Entomology Dept., Mich. Agr. Coll. Paratypes in collections of United States National Museum, Canadian National Museum and Entomology Dept., Univ. of Wis.

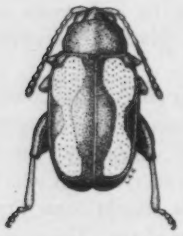
Described from a large series of specimens collected at Madison, Wisconsin, and East Lansing, Michigan. The elongate oval form, indistinct humeri, rudimentary wings and much darker under side distinguish this species from *spuria* to which it is most closely related. In Horn's key it should come first among those with yellowish or rufotestaceous elytra. The punctuation of the prothorax is quite variable ranging from fine and sparse to rather coarse and dense. The color above also varies from rufotestaceous to dark piceous. The elytra are more or less translucent permitting the rudimentary wings to show through as lighter blotches, while the dorsal abdominal segments show piceous or blackish. Possibly this species stands wrongly named as *brunnea* in some collections as I have received it under that name.

I have taken this insect in large numbers during May, feeding and mating on wild geranium, both in Wisconsin and Michigan. One specimen was sent me from Oradell, New Jersey.

GLYPTINA BRUNNEA Horn.—There seems to be a question as to what really is the true *brunnea*. Certain correspondence and the examination of specimens have led me to believe that for some reason the species which I am herein describing as *abbreviata* has been wrongly placed under the name of *brunnea* in some collections. I have examined a series of specimens from Georgia which I believed to be the true *brunnea* and comparison of examples with Horn's type proved them to be such. They agree very well with his description in that they are larger and more robust than either *abbreviata* or *spuria*, have the thorax wider in proportion and have the same color below as above. The reddish-brown color mentioned by Horn is peculiar to them.

**Phyllotreta conjuncta** new species. Text figure.

Oblong oval, moderately robust, piceous, shining, each elytron with a broad brownish-yellow vitta, very much narrowed in the middle.



*Phyllotreta conjuncta* n. sp., male type.

Antennæ about half as long as body, distinctly thicker externally, piceous, the basal five joints more or less rufotestaceous. Head sparsely, finely punctate, faintly alutaceous.

Thorax at base one-half wider than long, narrowed in front, front angles obliquely truncate, sides arcuate, disc convex, punctures moderate, not closely placed, surface faintly alutaceous. Elytra distinctly wider at base than thorax, humeri obtusely rounded, the punctures coarser than those of thorax, with a slight tendency toward strial arrangement on basal half, vitta broad, covering about three-fourths the width of elytron, anteriorly nearly reaching base and margin, but not covering umbone, at middle with a deep and sudden excavation on outer side and a long shallower one on inner side, posteriorly not reaching margin or apex.

Body beneath piceous, abdomen sparsely punctate. Legs rufotestaceous, femora darker. Length 2.0 mm.

♂.—Last ventral distinctly sinuate each side, middle lobe moderately prominent with a rather deep, triangularly oval concavity and a median impressed line extending the length of the segment. Antennæ with the fifth joint not longer or larger than the sixth.

*Type:* male; East Lansing, Michigan, in collection of Entomology Dept., Michigan Agricultural College.

Described from a single specimen taken July 12, 1921, while sweeping. This species closely resembles *bipustulata* in form and sculpture and may at some time be shown to bear closer than specific relation to it. A careful examination gives one the impression that it might possibly be an individual of that species with the two spots connected by a vitta about one-eighth of a millimeter in width. It belongs to the series in which the antennæ are not different in the sexes.

I have taken one male *bipustulata* at Waupaca, Wisconsin, in which the spots are connected by a very faint narrow line on the left elytron and by an interrupted line on the right one. I have also taken a male and a female at Madison, Wisconsin, which show traces of a connecting line.

## A New Genus of Bees from California (Hymen.).

By T. D. A. COCKERELL, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado.

On April 18, 1923, Mr. E. Bethel was examining some flowers of *Calochartus maweanus* Leicht on Montgomery Creek, California, and noticed upon them a curious black bee. Although he had no apparatus for collecting insects, he managed to preserve the bee, which reached me rather squashed and broken; but still available for study. Mr. Bethel remarked: "This bee persisted in staying on the Mariposa lily as if he wished to be recorded," and so sent it on. It is presumably an oligotropic visitor of *Calochartus*, and an examination of the mouth-parts indicates that it eats the pollen.

Much to my surprise, this persistent bee turns out to represent a distinct new genus of the subfamily Dufoureinæ (Dufoureidæ of Robertson). The following diagnosis, while incomplete for the reasons mentioned, will make recognition easy. I am glad to name the genus after Mr. Bethel, whose contributions to our knowledge of western botany and zoology have been numerous and varied.

**Betheliella** new genus.

Male, Robust, intense black, with short broad abdomen, the general aspect suggesting *Macropis*.

Head very broad, eyes strongly diverging below; face without light markings; ocelli rather large, in a curved line; scape ordinary; clypeus transverse, very short, like a transverse band; labrum transverse, somewhat longer than clypeus, broadly rounded, not transversely striate, and without basal process, its apex with long hairs; mandibles long and strongly curved, with a well-formed inner tooth near apex; no distinct malar space; cheeks somewhat flattened behind eyes; maxillary palpi long, six-jointed, last joint extending beyond blade, joints measuring in microns (1.) 192, (2.) 176, (3.) 112, (4.) 96, (5.) 80, (6.) 112; broad hyaline intervals between the main (dark brown) portions; basal joint much thicker than second, and having a number of outstanding stiff bristles; last joint slender, with some small bristles at end; maxillary blade broad, the outer (convex) part very thin and pale, the inner (brown) part with a row of hyaline dots; four stiff bristles at apex; tongue only about 880 mu. long, elongate dagger-shaped; paraglossae reaching a little beyond middle of tongue, strap-shaped, with broad-

ened truncate hairy apex; labial palpi 656 mu. long, the joints measuring, (1.) 271, (2.) 192, (3.) 80, (4.) 112.

Mesothorax and scutellum finely punctured, the scutellum with a very shallow median furrow; metathorax distinctly truncate in middle, the area minutely rugulose, microscopically longitudinally striate basally; tegulæ ordinary; anterior wings with well developed lanceolate stigma; marginal cell elongate-lanceolate, ending in a point on costa; basal nervure little bent, its lower end a little apicad of the oblique nervulus; two elongate cubital cells, about equally long, lower side of first with a conspicuous double curve; first recurrent nervure curved, meeting transverse cubital; second cubital cell narrowed more than half above, the second recurrent joining it at a right angle, a little before the beginning of its last third; legs robust, with very stout femora; hind tibiæ broadened apically, on the inner side apically with a large flattened lamina, bearing the simple spurs below, and having a large tuft of black hair; hind femora with no tooth beneath; hind basitarsi long, not especially thickened or remarkable; hind claws bidentate at end.

Abdomen broad, the segments swollen at sides before the apical depression; fourth segment beneath with a pair of large shining bosses.

**Betheliella calocharti** new species.

♂.—Length about 8 mm., anterior wing 7; intense black throughout; pubescence black, long and stiff on face, long and erect on vertex, long on anterior part of mesothorax, on pleura and metathorax and sides of apical part of abdomen; front and clypeus dull; metathorax and scutellum shining, very finely punctured; tegulae black; wings dilute fuliginous, nervures and stigma piceous.

The nearest relative of this genus is perhaps Viereck's *Cryptohalictoides* from Nevada, but although the latter resembles *Betheliella* in the position of the first recurrent nervure, the second recurrent and other features are quite different, according to the published figures. The head and legs are also quite different.

In spite of the superficial resemblance, there is no real affinity with *Macropis*. In *Macropis ciliata* the maxillary blade has long hairs (up to 176 mu.) on apical part, while *Betheliella* has only very short ones, and these not dense. In *M. ciliata* the labial palpi are very stout, the joints measuring about (1.) 176, (2.) 112, (3.) 88, (4.) 112 mu long; the maxillary palpi

with short and very stout first joint; and these palpi do not have the long hyaline intervals between the dark joints. In *Betheliella* the bases of the joints are not abruptly narrower than the apices of the ones before, as is the case in *M. ciliata*. *Panurgus calcaratus* and *P. banksianus* differ by the long tapering maxillary blade, and many other characters. *Rhophitoides canus* is more similar in the mouth parts, but has maxillary palpi extending far beyond the blade, as is also true of *Halictoides campanulæ, H. dentiventris* and *Dufourea vulgaris*. *Hesperapis rhodocerata* has the maxillary blade all dark brown, and maxillary palpi not reaching its end; the first joint of maxillary palpi is short and stout. *Callandrena pectidis* has the stout joints of maxillary palpi broadened at end (except of course the last), and the first joint of labial palpi is longer than the next two united. Various other comparisons gave similarly discordant results, leaving *Betheliella* as a rather isolated type, presumably confined to the Californian region.

The *type* is in my collection, and will eventually go to U. S. National Museum.

## The North American Species of the Genus Hoplogaster (Diptera : Anthomyiidae).

By J. R. Malloch, Bureau of Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.

The genus *Hoplogaster* Rondani is doubtfully distinct from *Coenosia* Meigen, being separable only by the smaller lower calyptra, which does not protrude much beyond the upper one in the males and is much more slender and shorter in the females than in those of *Coenosia*. There is usually also an additional bristle, or weak setula, on the hind tibia at or beyond middle on its posterodorsal surface, which is absent in most species of *Coenosia*.

I present a key for the identification of the North American species known to me but base it on males alone, as that sex only is represented in some of the species I have.

*Key to Species (Males).*

1. Legs black, bases of tibiae narrowly reddish,
*californiensis* Malloch
—Legs yellow, tarsi and rarely the femora partly darkened...2

2. Antennae and palpi black; femora partly brownish, the mid and hind pairs at apices; abdomen black, densely bluish gray pruinescent, with four pairs of large subtriangular dark brown spots on dorsum, which form two continuous vittae, the disc brownish gray between the spots, *morrisoni* sp. n.

—At least the third antennal segment and the femora entirely yellow .....3

3. Processes of fifth abdominal sternite measured along their inner margin not half as long as basal segment of hind tarsus; humeral angles and at least the propleura yellowish ..... *nigritarsis* Stein

—Processes of fifth abdominal sternite measured along the inner margin as long as basal segment of hind tarsus; pleura gray .....*mollicula* Fallen

**Hoplogaster morrisoni,** sp. n.

♂.—Head, thorax and abdomen black, densely bluish gray pruinescent; antennae and palpi black. Thorax with two suffused brownish dorsal vittae. Abdomen with four pairs of subtriangular dark brown spots on dorsum, one on each of the visible tergites from first to fourth, and forming two broad vittae; fifth sternite and hypopygium black, gray pruinescent. Legs pale yellow, fore femora above and mid and hind pairs at apices browned; tarsi brownish. Wings hyaline, veins yellow. Calyptrae white. Halteres yellow.

Arista pubescent. Abdomen depressed at base; processes of fifth sternite short and broad, the length along inner margin almost as great as that of basal segment of hind tarsus, the latter shorter than usual. Hind tibia with a fine median posterodorsal bristle. Lower calyptra a little protruded. *Length:* 4 mm.

*Type:* White Mountains, New Hampshire (Morrison). U. S. National Museum. Named in honor of the collector.

## Professor C. Sajo, of Hungary.

Professor Charles Sajo, a well-known Hungarian Entomologist, is over seventy years old, and the economic distress under which his country is now laboring is forcing him to dispose of part of his collections. The case is a particularly pathetic one, and I hope that you will feel that you can insert the [enclosed] notice without violating the rules of the Exchange Column.—K. F. CHAMBERLAIN, Cornwall Bridge, Connecticut.

[The notice in question will be found on our Exchange page. —EDITOR.]

## A New Milliped of the Genus Orthomorpha, Immigrant from the Philippine Islands.

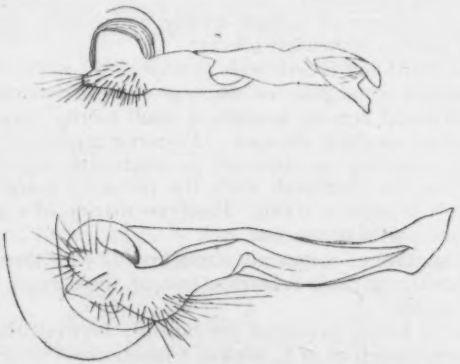
By RALPH V. CHAMBERLIN, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

The new milliped which is here described is represented by a male and a female which were intercepted by H. Y. Gouldman at Washington, D. C. These were found in a box with a shipment of orchid plants from Manila, Philippine Islands. They were sent for identification by W. B. Wood, inspector for the Federal Horticultural Board in the District of Columbia.

**Orthomorpha viatoria** sp. nov.

♂. Dorsum black or deep chocolate colored, with a series of reddish dots along the middorsal line, one of these dots covering cauda; lateral borders of keels yellow. Sides of body just below keels also blackish, the middle lateral region reddish yellow and the lower part of sides and the venter yellow. Antennæ blackish like the dorsum. Legs yellow excepting distally where they are brownish.

Sulcus across vertex of head sharply impressed. Antennae of moderate length, slender.



Above, *Orthomorpha viatoria* sp. nov. Gonopod of male, ventral view.
Below, *Chondrodesmus nicaraguae* sp. nov. Left phallopod, ventral view.

Anterior margin of collum evenly convex, the ends of the posterior margin curving forward. The lateral ends or keels of collum rounded.

Dorsum strongly convex, smooth and shining. Furrow between metazonite and prozonite strongly beaded. The keels are very narrow, with anterior corners rounded. Pleural keels occurring on anterior segments in the usual ridge-like form.

Cauda distally truncate. Anal scale broadly subtriangular, the setigerous tubercles small.

Forms of the gonopods as shown in figure accompanying.

Length, about 19 mm.

*Holotype*.—M. C. Z. No. 5217 (♂). *Allotype*.—M. C. Z. No. 5218 (♀).

## A New Leptodesmoid Milliped from Nicaragua.

By RALPH V. CHAMBERLIN, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

The new milliped herewith described was taken at New York City, Aug. 8, 1923, on bananas forming part of the cargo of the vessel *Sagua* from Nicaragua. It was taken by Ivan Shiller and was transmitted to me for identification by Mr. E. R. Sasscer of the Federal Horticultural Board. The genus *Chondrodesmus*, to which the new form belongs, is characteristic of Central and northern South America.

**Chondrodesmus nicaraguae** sp. nov.

♂.—The dorsum chocolate brown, with the outer portion of keels and the cauda lemon yellow. Legs and antennae very pale, scarcely pigmented.

Anterior margin of collum widely and evenly convex, the posterior margin somewhat arcuate.

Second, third and fourth keels as wide as the fifth, their caudolateral angles rectangular or nearly so and the anterolateral angle rounded and bearing laterally a small tooth.

Porigerous swelling elongate. Posterior angles of keels not produced excepting on sixteenth to nineteenth segments. On the ninth to the thirteenth keels the posterior margin with a broad but low angle or tooth. Posterior margin of eighth keels smooth, not angled or toothed.

Dorsal surface of metazonites roughened; with three rows of small, widely separated tubercles, two of these rows being behind the middle.

Anal scale broad, produced prominently between the setigerous tubercles much as in *C. alidens* Chamberlin.

Accessory blade of phallopods expanded at apex, a crest passing upon the enlarged apical portion from the inner margin as in *spatulatus*, etc. Seminal style distally slender. (See accompanying figure.)

Length, about 34 mm.; width, 6 mm.

*Type* in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass.

# ENTOMOLOGICAL NEWS

PHILADELPHIA, PA., MAY, 1924.

## The Bad Collector.

[Dr. L. O. Howard sends us the following for the NEWS.]

That excellent entomologist, Prof. F. Picard, on taking the presidential chair at the meeting of the Entomological Society of France on January 9th, paid his respects to the bad collector of insects in the following, freely translated, words:

"But alas, I find myself badly qualified to occupy this position when I think of the great number of good entomologists of which our Society is composed. My unworthiness appeals to me strongly on looking at the excellent collectors who surround me. To bring together a good collection is not easy, and demands an ensemble of qualities of which I find myself lacking. It is necessary to be orderly, tenacious and patient. It is necessary to spare neither time nor money, to fear neither journeys nor fatigue, to make numerous arrangements for exchanges, to fight ceaselessly moisture, Anthrenus and verdigris, in order that after years of work one may with pride show competent people the rarest species represented by specimens of an irreproachable freshness and grouped in a perfect order.

"Unfortunately, it is to the group of bad collectors that I confess, to my shame, I belong. The bad collector is endowed with an intermittent zeal. At times he fills, and then he empties his boxes, and he discovers many years later, if indeed Anthrenus has consented to it, that they are neither arranged nor even identified. His boxes are receptacles where he only (at least he so pretends) can find things. His pins are of all different lengths; his labels are of all shapes and colors; his specimens are placed in a secret order which very distantly corresponds to the systematic laws. The bad collector is a sentimentalist. He does not throw away defective specimens; faded butterflies, Coleoptera with three legs, abound in his boxes. Horror! this Longicorn has only one antenna! and as to this Carabid, do not touch it; it will fall to pieces.

"Do not allow yourselves, my dear colleagues, to say *avaunt* to this bad collector. Surely his collection, like hell, is paved with good intentions; and if the labels were all uniform in shape and correctly written it is hardly probable that the specimens would ornament a museum; but the disorder which they present, if it is not artistic in effect, is often the result of assiduous study.

"These unfortunate objects are often the fruit and the testimony of fertile biological research; these mutilated insects from which he cannot separate himself are souvenirs of youth and are bound in his memory to all sorts of charming incidents. As defective as it is, this collection has helped him to pass many happy hours, and it consoles him with the reflection that his life has not been empty."

## Notes and News.

ENTOMOLOGICAL GLEANINGS FROM ALL QUARTERS OF THE GLOBE

### Colias eurytheme—First recorded in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The first record for capturing *Colias eurytheme* Bdv. in southeastern Pennsylvania was made on September 2, 1923, on the meadows outside the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Mr. Philip Laurent and I had been looking for *Chrysophanus thoe*. After an unsuccessful search of more than an hour, we had put our nets away and were walking back towards the trolley line, when suddenly a deep orange-colored butterfly flew across the road. We both thought it a dark form of *Catopsilia eubule*. There was apparently very little chance of capturing it, for it was flying very fast and with no apparent intention of alighting. It suddenly doubled in its flight, returning within a few feet of where I was. A lucky swoop of my net caught it. It turned out to be a fine fresh male specimen of *Colias eurytheme*. A few minutes later a second *eurytheme* appeared as suddenly as the first and seemed to be in just as much of a hurry to get where the first one had been going.

That second specimen was the hardest butterfly that has ever fallen to our lot to catch. It flew up and down the quarter mile of railroad tracks, back and forth, zigzagging across the stony and marshy meadows and several times up the steep bank

beyond the railroads. But never once in the ten minutes that we both followed it did it ever alight or even attempt to alight. Another lucky swoop caught what proved to be a second male *eurytheme* and slightly torn.

The following morning, Labor Day, we again visited the meadows, hoping to find more; in the hour and half we spent there that day we only saw two more males. We were unable to catch either, for, like the others, they never seemed to alight or even pause in their wild flight.

On September 9th, we again went collecting and Mr. Laurent had the good fortune to capture one of the three males we saw.

On the twenty-second and twenty-third we captured six males and two albino form females, and saw more than ten other males, which we could not get. The most noticeable characteristic of *eurytheme* seems its ability to make lengthy non-stop flights. Of all those we observed only two males were seen at rest.

This seems to be characteristic of the species as Scudder quotes Geddes, as follows: *"Eurytheme* is the most agile and swiftest flying of all the *Eurymi."*

The females, however, were diametrically opposite in their habits. They seemed to be at rest all of the time at the base of plants ovipositing, or on the ground. They apparently only flew up when disturbed by our tramping through the tall herbage. We captured only one typical orange female; all the others were the light colored albino form. It was very difficult to distinguish the females of the *C. eurytheme* from those of our common *C. philodice.* It was only by capturing everything in sight and weeding out and liberating *philodice* that we were able to get the females of *eurytheme.*

W. G. Wright in his monograph on the *Butterflies of the West Coast,* calls attention to the increasing prevalence of the dimorphic female and states that if the present rate of increase goes on the normal orange colored female will become extinct.

On September 23rd we captured two fine specimens of *C. eurytheme* variety *keewaydin,* and this was the only day on which we captured this handsome variation of *eurytheme.*

It seems a curious fact that so many specimens should be seen in such a short time, yet never before recorded in this locality.

The only authentic record for the capture of this species near Philadelphia is by Mr. Caviney in Camden in the year 1890. Other records for this region are: One on Staten Island, New York, by Professor John B. Smith, and a pair from Astoria, Long Island, by Mr. William Beutenmüller.

Dr. Scudder in his great work on the *Butterflies of the Eastern United States and Canada* gives several instances of single "stray" captures from Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont.

As *C. eurytheme* is seasonally polymorphic it will be interesting to note whether any of the other forms will be taken in Philadelphia during the coming summer.—ARTHUR H. NAPIER, 503 E. Willow Grove Ave., Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.

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## Autobiographies of Entomologists and Arachnologists Wanted!

For years I have been collecting materials for a *Biographic Entomological Dictionary*, to contain biographies of entomologists and arachnologists of all times and of all countries. Biographies of deceased entomologists and arachnologists I have already obtained from the literature almost completely, but to get biographies of living colleagues is much more difficult. Accordingly, autobiographies are wanted, and I hereby beg for such to be sent to me. All entomologists and arachnologists who have done scientific work as authors or as collectors are to be dealt with in this work. The autobiographies will, as far as possible, be printed in the form and the language as sent to me. Those who do not send their autobiographies ought not to expect that their biographies shall be contained in the book. Should anybody be willing to collect contributions for the work, I would beg him to be so kind as to communicate with me. The printing of the work is not in question.—EMBRIK STRAND, Professor of Zoology and Director of the Systematic Zoological Institute of the University of Riga (Latvia), Kronvalda bülvars 9. (Entomologist, London, March, p. 68).

[In connection with the above note, reprinted from "our esteemed contemporary," we call attention to the editorial, "The Desirability of a Bibliographical Dictionary of Entomologists" in the NEWS for May, 1914, Vol. XXV, pp. 227-229. EDITOR.]

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## A Philatelist.

In *Nature Magazine* for April, 1924, page 208, Mr. H. A. Allard gives an account of insects' sense of taste in which the white portions of a postage stamp has been deleted. "Since only the stamp itself was attacked, while the paper of the envelope upon which it was stuck was not eaten, it would appear that some substance in the adhesive used upon the stamps was attractive to the insects doing the work. In truth a child

could hardly have scraped away with greater precision these areas which the insect, doubtless an ant, has removed by depending, in all probability, upon some highly developed sense of taste or tactual sense." [More likely a Silverfish (*Lepisma*) or a Psocid. EDITORS.]

## Entomological Literature

COMPILED BY E. T. CRESSON, JR., AND J. A. G. REHN.

Under the above head it is intended to note papers received at the Academy of Natural Sciences, of Philadelphia, pertaining to the Entomology of the Americas (North and South), including Arachnida and Myriopoda. Articles irrelevant to American entomology will not be noted; but contributions to anatomy, physiology and embryology of insects, however, whether relating to American or exotic species will be recorded.

The numbers in **Heavy-Faced Type** refer to the journals, as numbered in the following list, in which the papers are published.

All continued papers, with few exceptions, are recorded only at their first installments.

Papers of systematic nature will be found in the paragraph at the end of their respective orders. Those containing descriptions of new genera and species occurring north of Mexico are preceded by an *.

For records of Economic Literature, see the Experiment Station Record, Office of Experiment Stations, Washington. Also Review of Applied Entomology, Series A, London. For records of papers on Medical Entomology, see Review of Applied Entomology, Series B.

**The titles occurring in the Entomological News are not listed.**

**2**—Transactions of the American Entomological Society, Philadelphia. **4**—Canadian Entomologist, Guelph, Canada. **5**—Psyche Cambridge, Mass. **6**—Journal of the New York Entomological Society. **9**—The Entomologist, London. **10**—Proceedings of the Entomological Society of Washington, D. C. **11**—Annals and Magazine of Natural History, London. **13**—Journal of Entomology and Zoology, Claremont, Cal. **15**—Insecutor Irscitiae Menstruus, Washington, D. C. **19**—Bulletin of the Brooklyn Entomological Society. **27**—Revue Mensuelle de la Societe Entomologique Namuroise, Namur, Belgium. **33**—Annales de la Societe Entomologique de Belgique, Brussels. **34**—Bulletin de la Societe Entomologique de Belgique, Brussels. **39**—The Florida Entomologist, Gainesville, Florida. **50**—Proceedings of the United States National Museum. **51**—Deutsche entomologische Zeitschrift, Berlin. **52**—Zoologischer Anzeiger, Leipzig. **53**—Bulletin de la Section entomologique du Musee National de Prague. **59**—Journal of Agricultural Research, Washington, D. C. **61**—Proceedings of the California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco. **64**—Parasitology, London. **68**—Science, Garrison on the Hudson, N. Y. **69**—Comptes Rendus des seances de l'Academie des Sciences, Paris. **70**—Journal of Mor-

phology, Philadelphia. **71**—Novitates Zoologicae, Tring, England. **74**—Proceedings of the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences, New York. **77**—Comptes Rendus des seances de la Societe de Biologie, Paris. **82**—The Ohio Journal of Science, Columbus, Ohio. **85**—The Journal of Experimental Zoology, Philadelphia. **87**—Arkiv for Zoologi, K. Svenska Vetenskapsakademien, Stockholm. **90**—The American Naturalist, Lancaster, Pa. **93**—Bulletin, Division of the Natural History Survey, Urbana, Illinois. **96**—Physis, Revista de la Sociedad Argentina de Ciencias Naturales, Buenos Aires. **100**—Biological Bulletin of the Marine Biological Laboratory, Woods Hole, Mass. **104**—Zeitschrift fur Wissenschaftliche Zoologie, Leipzig. **105**—Proceedings of the Iowa Academy of Sciences, Des Moines. **114**—Entomologische Rundschau, Stuttgart. **116**—Entomologische Zeitschrift, Frankfurt a. M. **124**—Bulletin de la Societe entomologique d'Egypte, Cairo. **128**—Zeitschrift fur Induktive Abstammungs und Vererbungslehre, Leipzig. **139**—Bulletin of the Southern California Academy of Sciences, Los Angeles. **141**—Internationale Entomologische Zeitschrift, Guben. **146**—"Konowia," Wien. **151**—Occasional Papers of the Boston Society of Natural History. **156**—Genetics, New York.

**GENERAL. Bouvier, E. L.**—La memoire chez les insectes. ("Scientia," Bolognia, xviii, 103-16). **Brues, C. T.**—The specificity of food plants in the evolution of phytophagous insects. **90,** lvii, 127-44. **Campion, Herbert**—Obituary notice. **9,** 1924, 72. **Cockerell, T. D. A.**—Fossil Insects in the U. S. National Museum. **50,** lxiv, art. 13. **Emerton, J. H.**—Early history of the Cambridge entomological club. **5,** xxxi, 1-6. **Erhard, H.**—Eine fernrohrlupe fur insektenforschern. **116,** xxxvii, 56. **Ferris, G. F.**—The study of minute insects. **4,** lvi, 25-8. **Horsfall, J. L.**—The effects of feeding punctures of aphids on certain plant tissues. (Penna. Sta. Col. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 182.) **Longin Navas, R. P.**—Preservation des insectes dans les collections. **27,** 1924, 9-10. **Needham, J. G.**—Observations of the life of the ponds at head of Laguna Canyon. **13,** xvi, 1-12. **Reuss, T.**—Nochmals "blaulingsraupen und ameisen" ein beitrag ueber die "Grenzen des ertraglicher." **141,** xvii, 177-9. **Strand, E.**—Autobiographies of entomologists and arachnologists wanted. **9,** 1924, 68. **de la Torre Bueno, J. R.**—Entomology in non-entomological publications. **19,** xix, 54-5. **Valentine, A.**—Breeding for varieties. **9,** lvii, 91.

**ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, MEDICAL, ETC. Cleveland, L. R.**—The physiological and symbiotic relationship between the intestinal protozoa of termites and their host, with special reference to Reticulitermes flavipes. **100,** xlvi, 178-201 (Cont.). **Finkler, W.**—Die ueberpflanzung von kopfen. (Kosmos, 1924, 16-18.) **Gabritschevsky, E.**—Farbenpolymorphismus und vererbung mimetischer varietaten der fliege Volucella bombylans und anderer "hummelahnlicher" zweiflugler. **128,** xxxii, 321-53. **Hersh, R. K.**—The effect of temperature upon the full-eyed race of Drosophila. The effect of temperature upon the heterozygotes in the bar series of Drosophila. **85,** xxxix, 43-45; 55-71. **de Luna**—A propos de notre note: Sur la participation d'une peroxydaseá l'apparition du pigment chez la Drosophila melanogaster. **69,** 1924, 878-81. **Metz & Nonidez**—The behavior of the nucleus and chromosomes during spermatogenesis in the robber fly, Lasiopogon bivittatus. **100,** xlvi, 153-64. **Mavor & Svenson**—An effect of X-rays on the linkage of mendelian characters in the second chromosome of Drosophila melanogaster. **156,** ix, 70-87. **Mazza, S.**—Sur l'action des venins de vipere et de cobra sur les chenilles de Galleria mellonella. **77,** xc, 669-71. **Plath, O. E.**—Do anesthetized bees lose their memory? **90,** lvii, 162-6. **Voinov et Voinov**—Les cellules pigmentaires dans les larves de Simulium. **77,** xc, 722-24. **Warren, D. C.**—Inheritance of egg size in Drosophila melanogaster. **156,** ix, 41-69.

**ARACHNIDA AND MYRIOPODA. Bromley, S. W.**—A bird in a spider web. **19,** xix, 52-3. **Cockerell, T. D. A.**—The name of the spotted fever tick. **68,** lix, 277. **Hartzell, A.**—Observations on the habits of a tarantula in captivity. **105,** xxix, 187-9.

**Carbonell, J. J.**—Contribucion al estudio de las terafosas argentinas. **96,** vi, 263-282; vii, 46-49, 106-110. **Cockerell, T. D. A.**—(See under General). ***Ewing, H. E.**—New tarsonemid mites. **10,** xxvi, 66-9. **Ewing, H. E.**—Our only common N. Am. chigger, its distribution and nomenclature. **59,** xxvi, 401-3. **Savory, T. H.**—New evidence of the relationship between the spiders Liphistius and Segestria. **11,** xiii, 472-3. **Steding, E.**—Zur Anatomie und Histologie von Halarachne otariae n. sp. **104,** cxxi, 442-493. **Vellard, J.**—Etudes de zoologie. Araneidae—Note preliminaire. Un nouveau genre d'araignees. (Arch. Inst. Vital Brazil, ii, 1-32; 33-40).

**THE SMALLER ORDERS OF INSECTA. Cleveland, L. R.**—(See under Physiology). **Doane, R. W.**—Turret-building Termites. (Nat. His., New York, xxiv, 98-100). **Hoke, G.**—The anatomy of the head and mouth parts of Plecoptera. **70,** xxxviii, 347-85. **McDunnough, J.**—Distributional notes on Canadian dragonflies. **4,** lvi, 72-3. **Priesner, H.**—Beitrage zur morphologie der jugendstadien der Thysanopteren. (Sitz. Akad. Wissens. Wien., Math.-Naturw. Klas. cxxxii, 1-18).

**Cockerell, T. D. A.**—(See under General). **Ewing, H. E.**—On the taxonomy, biology, and distribution of the biting lice of the family Gyropidae. **50,** lxiii, Art. 20. **Ferris, G. F.**—The mallophagan family Menoponidae. **64,** xvi, 55-66. **Kennedy, C. H.**—Notes and descriptions of naiads belonging to the dragon-fly genus Helocordulia. **50,** lxiv, Art. 12. **Lestage, J. A.**—Notes critiques sur les Campsurus (Ephemeroptera). **33,** 1924, 113-24. ***McDunnough, J.**—New Ephemeridae from New England. **151,** v, 73-6. **Navas, L.**—Crisopidos neotropicos. (Rev. Chilena H. Nat., xxvii, 110-6). ***Claassen, P. W.**—New sps. of North American Capniidae (Plecoptera). **4,** lvi, 43-8.

**ORTHOPTERA. Criddle, N.**—Notes on the early stages of grasshoppers. **4,** lvi, 49-53. **Wille, J.**—Ein neues tibialorgan der Orthoptere Rhipipteryx chopardi. **52,** lviii, 243-53.

**HEMIPTERA. Puri, I. M.**—Studies on the anatomy of Cimex lectularis. **64,** xvi, 84-97. **Webster, R. L.**—Some notes on Empoasca flavescens (Cicadellidae). **105,** xxix, 195-8.

**Blanchard, E. E.**—A new aphidian tribe from Argentina. Aphid notes, pt. IV, Argentine sps. of the subtribe Aphidina. **96,** vii, 24-45; 120-25. **Bruner, S. C.**—A new Enicocephalus (Heteroptera). **19,** xix, 39. **Cockerell, T. D. A.**—The name of the lac insects. **5,** xxxi, 47-8. **Cockerell, T. D. A.**—(See under General). ***DeLong, D. M.**—Some new Cicadellidae from the southern U. S. **6,** xxxii, 63-70. **Esaki, T.**—On the curious Halophilous water strider Halovelia maritima (Gerridae). **19,** xix, 29-34. **Guyton, T. L.**—A taxonomic, ecologic and economic study of Ohio Aphididae. **82,** xxiv, 1-30. ***Mason, P. W.**—A new genus and species of aphids. **10,** xxvi, 49-52. **Muir, F.**—A new genus of the family Achilixiidae (Homoptera). **4,** lvi, 33-4. **Porter, C. E.**—Datos para la zoologia medica de Chile. Description de un nuevo coc-

cido Chileno. (An. Zool. Aplicada, vii, 1920, 16-34. *Robinson, W.—Some n. sps. of Erythroneura (Cicadellidae). 4, lvi, 58-62. de la Torre Bueno, J. R.—On a few Heteroptera from Massachusetts. 19, xix, 48-51. *Van Duzee, E. P.—The genus Erythroneura in California. (Homoptera). 61, xiii, 231-36. *Woodruff, L. B.—Critical observations in the membracid genus Cyrtolobus. 6, xxxii, 1-62.

**LEPIDOPTERA.** Bell, E. L.—A new locality for Copaeodes minima. Libythea bachmani in Long Island. 19, xix, 43. Champlain, A. B.—How butterflies pass the winter. (Nature Mag., Apr. 1924, 223-4). Engelhardt, G. P.—The Saturniid moth Coloradia pandora, a menace to pine forests and a source of food to Indians in eastern Oregon. 19, xix, 35-7. Fischer, E.—Wie konnen die sturzpuppen sich aufhangen ohne hinunterzufallen? 116, xxxvii, 51-2. Karstens, H.—Schmetterlinge als Schmuck- und Ziegegenstände. 114, xli, Nr. 1, 4. Mellows, C.—Altitudes at which Lepidoptera occur. 9, lvii, 90-1. Poulter, S.—A study of the white marked tussock moth. 105, xxix, 165-7. Wolff, H.—Gartenblumen fur d. schmetterlingsfang. 141, xvii, 190.

Braun, A. F.—The Chambers specimens of Tineina in the collection of the American Entomological Society. 2, xlix, 347-58. Comstock, J. A.—Studies in Pacific coast L. The rediscovery of a "lost species." 139, xxiii, 13-6. Coolidge, K. R.—California butterfly notes—II. 19, xix, 44-7. Hampson, G. F.—Descriptions of n. gen. and sps. of Trinidad and other S. Am. Noctuidae. 11, xiii, 425-54. Joicey & Talbot—Descriptions of four new butterflies. 9, lvii, 37-40. Jordan, K.—On the saturnoidean families Oxytenidae and Cercophanidae. 71, xxxi, 135-93. Lindsey, A. W.—Iowa microlepidoptera. 105, xxix, 157-61. *McDunnough, J.—Some new Canadian Argynnid races. 4, lvi, 42-3. Riley, N. D.—A new Lycaenid butterfly from Costa Rica. 9, lvii, 88-9. Riley, N. D.—A useless name. [Notice of the genera established by d'Almeida in Etudes sur les Lep. du Bresil, pt. 1 of Melanges Lepidopterologiques, 1922]. 9, 1924, 67-8. Stichel, H.—Kolumbische Heliconius. 51, 1923, 260-70.

**DIPTERA.** Campbell & Davidson—Notes on aphidophagous Syrphidae of southern California. 139, xxiii, 3-9. Hadwen & Fulton—On the migration of Hypoderma lineatum from the skin to the gullet. 64, xvi, 98-106. Johnson, C. W.—Notes on Muscina pascuorum during 1923. 5, xxvi, 17-8. Neri, F.—Sui significato delle variazioni dell'arma-

tura mascellare in Anopheles maculipennis. (Atti d. R. Accad d. Fis. in Siena, xiv, 433-43). **Pavlovsky u. Stein**—Die Gastrophilus larve als gastparasit in der menschenhaut. **64,** xvi, 32-43. **Thienemann, A.**—Geschichte der Chironomus forschung von Aristoteles bis zur gegenwart. **51,** 1923, 515-40. **Worthley, H. N.**—The biology of Trichopoda pennipes. **5,** xxxi, 7-16.

***Alexander, C. P.**—Undescribed sps. of nematocerous D. from North America and Japan. **15,** xii, 81-4. New sps. of two winged flies from western N. A. belonging to the family Tipulidae. **50,** lxiv, Art. 10. **Bequaert, J.**—Notes upon Surcouf's treatment of the Tabanidae in the genera insectorum and upon Enderlein's proposed new classification of this family. **5,** xxxi, 24-40. **Bonne, C.**—Note on Culex flavipes. **15,** xii, 85. **Borgmeier, T.**—Novos Phorideos Brasiliiros. (Bol. Mus. Nac., Rio de Janeiro, i, 51-59). ***Brues, C. T.**—Notes on some New England Phoridae. **5,** xxxi, 41-4. **Cockerell, T. D. A.**—(See under General). **Curran, C. H.**—On the generic position of Asilus cacophilogus. **6,** xxxii, 73. ***Curran, C. H.**—Notes on the genus Pipizella, with descriptions of n. sps. (Syrphidae). **2,** xlix, 339-45. Synopsis of the genus Chrysotoxum with notes and descriptiona of n. sps. (Syrphidae). **4,** lvi, 34-40. Rhagoletis symphoricarpi, a new trypaneid from British Columbia. **4,** lvi, 62-3. New species of Syrphidae. **151,** v, 79-82. **Dyar, H. G.**—A new Sabethid from Brazil. Note on Culex tarsalis. **15,** xii, 92; 95-6. **Dyar & Shannon**—Notes on Sabethids from Panama. **15,** xii, 85-91. ***Garrett, C. B. D.**—On British Columbian Mycetophilidae. I. **15,** xii, 60-7. **Goetghebuer, M.**—Etude critique des Chironomides de la collection Meigen. **34,** v, 120-9. ***Greene, C. T.**—New sp. of Mythicomyia and its relationship with a n. g. **10,** xxvi, 60-4. ***Johannsen, O. A.**—A n. sp. of Dixa from California. **5,** xxxi, 45-6. ***Malloch, J. R.**—A new sp. of Canacea from the United States. (Ephydridae). **10,** xxvi, 52-3. Exotic Muscaridae. XII. **11,** xiii, 409-24. A new N. Am. species of Amiota. **19,** xix, 51-2. ***Melander, A. L.**—New sps. of Platypalpus occurring in New England. **151,** v, 83-7. ***Shannon, R. C.**—Nearctic Calliphoridae, Luciliini. **15,** xii, 67-81. ***Turner, R. L.**—A. new mosquito from Texas. **15,** xii, 84.

**COLEOPTERA. Chittenden, F. H.**—The return of Leptinotarsa juncta to the District of Columbia. **19,** xix, 37. **Flint, Chandler & Glenn**—The apple flea-weevil, Orchestes

pallicornis (Curculionidae). **93,** xv, Art 1. **Frost, C. A.**—Chrysobothris virdigripennis in Canada. **19,** xix, 34. **Jacques, H. E.**—Brood A of the may beetles extends its range in Iowa. **105,** xxix, 163-4. **Lengerken, H. V.**—Prothetelie bei coleopteren-larven. **52,** lviii, 179-85. **Porter, C. E.**—Dos longicornios raros o poco conocidos. (Rev. Chilena H. Nat., xxvii, 52-3). **Wusthoff, W.**—Ueber das praparieren kleiner kaefer. **124,** iv, 29-32 (Cont.).

**Aurivillius, C.**—Neue oder wenig bekannte C. Longicornia. **87,** xv, N. 25. ***Blaisdell, F. E.**—Studies in the Melyridae. II. **2,** xlix, 315-37. **Blatchley, W. S.**—The Chrysomelidae of Florida. **39,** vii, 33-9 (Cont.). **Buchanan, L. L.**—On the systematic position of the carabid, Stereocerus haematopus. **4,** lvi, 40-2. ***Burke, H. E.**—Notes on genus Buprestis with description of one n. sp. **10,** xxvi, 70-2. **Cockerell, T. D. A.**—(See under General). **Hohne, W.**—Neue Cyclocephalen. **51,** 1923, 345-73. **Kleine, R.**—De Brenthidarum Musaei Nationalis Pragae specibus novis. **53,** i, 48-54. **Leng & Davis**—List of the C. of Staten Island, New York. **74,** ii, 1-82. ***Manee, A. H.**—Ecological observations on Rhynchophora in Southern Pines, S. C. **19,** xix, 40-3. ***Notman, H.**—A new xantholinid swarming on gravestones on Staten Island and a new Trogophloeus (Staphylinidae). **6,** xxxii, 71-2. **Obenberger, J.**—Une serie de nouveaux genres de Buprestides. **53,** i, 13-47. ***Swaine, J. M.**—The allies of Ips confusus in western America (Ipidae). **4,** lvi, 69-72.

**HYMENOPTERA. Rabaud, E.**—Le retour au nid de Vespa sylvestris. (La Feuil d. Nat., xlv, 7-11). **Weiss, H. B.**—Parasitic H. from New Jersey. **6,** xxxii, 73-4.

**Bluthgen, P.**—Beitrage zur systematik der bienengattung Halictus. **146,** 111, 63-64 (Cont.). **Brethes, J.**—Sur quelques hymenopteres du Chili. (Rev. Chilena H. Nat., xxvii, 124-8). **Cockerell, T. D. A.**—Expedition . . . to the Gulf of California in 1921. The bees (II). **61,** xii, 529-60. **Cockerell, T. D. A.**—(See under General). **Friese, H.**—Neue formen der bienengattungen Centris-Epicharis. **146,** iii, 19-22. **Girault, A. A.**—The N. American sps. of Emersonopsis, Amestocharis, Euderus and Miromphalomyiia. (Chalcicidae). **15,** xii, 93-5. **Mann, W. M.**—Notes on Cuban ants. **5,** xxxi, 19-23. **Pfankuch, K.**—Die typen der Gravenhorst'schen gattungen Phytodietus und Ischnocerus.

**146,** iii, 41-51. **Schmiedeknect, O.**—A short summary of the section Tryphonides prosopi. (Ichneimonidae). **9,** 1924, 45-8. ***Viereck, H. L.**—Descriptions of new reared H. from Nova Scotia and British Columbia. **4,** lvi, 64-9.

## SPECIAL NOTICES

**The Macrolepidoptera of the World.** Fauna americana, Pts. 133-35, English edition, have just appeared. These parts continue the treatment of the Hesperiidae, and include the genera from Thespieus to Hylephila.

We have received Numbers 1, 2 and 3 of Volume I of the **Monthly Common Insect Magazine, 1923,** edited by Motojiro Suzuki, Hanazono Entomological Laboratory, Hanazono-Taniguchi, Kyoto, Japan. The first number contains 48, the second 38, the third 41 pages, the first a 4-color plate of Japanese Lucanidae, the second a 4-color plate of Japanese Diurnal Moths (Chalcosiinae), the third a color plate of Japanese Longicorns. Subscriptions are 4 yen, post free, and should be sent to the Editor. Excepting the statements above quoted from the cover, the explanation of Plates II and III, and a brief article in number 3, everything about and within the journal is in Japanese and a closed book to us. We hope it may be of great service in its own country.

### A Reply to Dr. Kinsey.

EDITOR, Entomological News: As students of Dr. MacGillivray, who are working on the outlines contained in his *External Insect-Anatomy,* may we be allowed space to reply (unknown to Dr. MacGillivray) to a review of this book by Dr. Kinsey, published in the January, 1924, number of *Entomological News*? We represent the sufferers whom Dr. Kinsey has championed and, while thanking him for his efforts on our behalf, may we present certain phases of the question which he has overlooked?

According to his statement, "For the better part of a century taxonomy has been losing caste . . . . If there are adequate reasons for the decadence of systematics, they must lie in the way we systematists have been doing things, and the sooner we learn to do them differently the sooner taxonomy will engage the interest and esteem of other biologists." As we see it, taxonomists have put forth a vast amount of conflicting literature through trying to co-ordinate end-points of development or ultimate types without working systematically through the steps along which these types have severally evolved. There

has been no common basis in their training or methods, so that it is rare to find any two thinking alike, and still more rare to find any two publishing alike, on the same material.

As Dr. Kinsey maintains, what are needed in the training of future systematists or taxonomists, are "worth-while . . . principles employed in making keen distinctions;" the power "to recognize scant differences, to utilize obscure and varied data, to co-ordinate conflicting evidence, to know the inadequacies of conclusions, the necessity for wary judgments." In no better or more fitting words could he have defined the value of MacGillivray's *External Insect-Anatomy*. Any student with any inclination for entomology cannot help but acquire such a training and powers by working through the manual or even selected parts of it; it is precisely the method required to teach students "to recognize scant differences, to utilize obscure and varied data." Furthermore, it is the only volume relating to insect morphology and taxonomy, of which we are aware, that concisely develops this analytical method. The subject matter is of a nature which demands that the instructor presenting it be adequately trained, the kind of instructor who knows better than to present a beginner with a minute discussion of the thorax, instead of starting at the beginning of the book.

We are told that the "meat and dessert of this new course . . . . are words, big words, new words, strange and fearful words." It is very obvious that Dr. Kinsey has not read enough of the book to perceive what the author sets forth in his preface and which speaks from every page, namely, the promotion of a uniform system of terminology. It is the first time that the morphology of a series of widely differing insects has been treated as a whole, and the system employed is, of necessity, one of an exacting and uniform nature. It gives to Entomologists a system analogous to that used to so great an advantage by chemists. To the man in the street, "tummy" is a popular name for stomach; to a chemist, Acetophon is a trade or popular name for monoaceticacidester of salicylicacid . . truly a formidable name to the student taking chemistry for the first time. But who would give such a term to a freshman in chemistry without first grounding him on the principle on which the term is built up? To a chemist, every syllable of this terrible word means something very definite. In the same way, to a student who works through *External Insect-Anatomy* from the beginning, such terms as meso-coxa-cava, meso-trocasuture (the hyphens are ours) bring to mind something very definite and intelligible. All the other terms employed by the author are perfectly in keeping with his system.

Even if Dr. MacGillivray's intensive system of terminology be not generally adopted in its entirety, his system of instruction certainly provides students with an analytical training in morphology and taxonomy more thorough and complete than any other system yet produced. It is a training and system which has already brought forth results, and, as students of several grades of entomological standing, we find that we can assimilate *External Insect-Anatomy* in the hours assigned without burdening our souls or wearying our bodies. In the case of men already engaged in active entomological work, there are some, no doubt, who may find this book apparently very cumbersome and perplexing; to students acquiring a knowledge of morphology for the first time, as we are, it presents no such hardships as Dr. Kinsey anticipates.

A. E. Beardsley, G. E. King, David D. Questel, Wallace Colman, Paul Knight, G. J. Spencer, E. G. Kelsheimer, Boyd B. Palmer, P. H. Willey, Margaret Windsor

*Present Students of Dr. MacGillivray.*

## Doings of Societies.

### The Entomological Section of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

Meeting of September 27, 1923. Director Philip Laurent in the chair; ten persons present.

General.—The spring excursion to Castle Rock was discussed and exhibits made; Mr. Cresson reported the discovery of two new species of Diptera in his collection. Dr. Calvert exhibited a photograph of the bronze tablet commemorating the services to natural sciences and the British Museum, of F. D. Godman and O. Salvin. Dr. Calvert called attention to several recent criticisms of the Comstock-Needham wing venation terminology, which brought forth general discussion on the merits and defects of that system.

Lepidoptera.—Dr. Skinner exhibited lepidopterous larvae which were sent to the Academy as being injurious to dahlias in cultivation; he could not determine the species. Mr. Hornig exhibited larvae of *Chloripe clyton* in a breeding jar. He als exhibited specimens of *Colias amphidusa* var. *keewaydin*, captured in the city September 10th; also specimens of *Vanessa j-album*, captured here August 28th. Mr. Laurent reported the

capture, by Arthur H. Napier, of *Eurymus amphidusa,* on September 2nd, on the meadows in the lower part of Philadelphia. The speaker stated that to the best of his knowledge, this was the first record for this butterfly in Philadelphia or its vicinity.

ODONATA.—Mr. Laurent exhibited a pair of *Celithemis eponina,* which he had collected on Deal Lake, near Palatine, New Jersey, on July 27, 1923, when this species was very common. The male has the bands on the wings complete, while in the female the nodal band was broken into two distinct spots on both front and hind wings. The pterostigmal band of the female was very narrow (2.5 mm., maximum). Mr. Laurent presented this female to the collection of the Academy. Dr. Calvert made an interesting communication on the genus *Philogenia,* showing the specific differences in the genitalia of some of the species. Dr. Calvert also reported the presentation of the type of *Enallegma pallidum* Root, to the collection by its describer, Dr. F. M. Root.

COLEOPTERA.—Mr. Haines reported digging up a colony of *Copris carolina* at Riverton, New Jersey.

ORTHOPTERA.—Mr. Hornig exhibited specimens of *Gryllus domesticus* and reported finding them in large quantities in some houses in West Philadelphia; he said that they were observed swarming in masses at night, apparently coming from nearby dumps.

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Meeting of November 15, 1923. Director Philip Laurent presiding; eight persons present.

GENERAL.—Dr. Skinner spoke about the trouble which the last tariff law has given the students of entomology, and the inconvenience it has given him on consignments sent to the Academy, especially when the same were addressed to individuals in the Academy. The speaker also told of the measures he has taken in trying to remedy the situation.

The death, November 7, of Mr. Philip Nell, a Contributor, was announced, and on motion it was voted that a letter of regret and condolence be sent to his sister.

Mr. R. T. Davis was elected a Contributor.

LEPIDOPTERA.—Dr. Skinner called attention to the latest volume of *Etudes de Lepidopterologie Comparee,* by Charles Oberthür, a copy of which was exhibited. He considers this one of the finest entomological works at present published, and that the quality of the illustrations cannot be surpassed; it not only figures the insects but in numerous cases photographs of the habitats of types are given. The illustrations of the Boisduval types of American species, presented in several of the earlier

parts, have made possible the identification of those species, many of which were not thoroughly understood.

DIPTERA.—Mr. Cresson exhibited the Academy's collection of the dipterous family Micropezidae, containing some 350 specimens, representing 90 species and 25 genera. This represented a growth since 1900 from 100 specimens, 5 genera and 11 species, when the speaker began the study of this family.

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The annual meeting of December 10, 1923. Director Philip Laurent in the chair; eight persons present.

The Treasurer's report showing a balance of $67.47 was read and on motion referred to the audit committee. The treasurer's report of the Entomological News account was also read, showing a deficit of $334.16. This condition was discussed by Dr. Calvert, who showed that the deficit was more apparent than real, being mainly due to the delay in the renewals which usually come in early.

On motion the meetings for 1924 will be called at 7.30 P. M. on the following dates: Fourth Thursdays of January, May, September, third Thursday of November, and second Monday of December.

On motion a committee on Excursions was voted, consisting of Messrs. Williams, Rehn and Cresson, Jr., appointed by the chair.

The following officers and committee were elected to serve during the ensuing year: *Director,* Philip Laurent; *Vice-Director,* Roswell C. Williams; *Secretary,* James A. G. Rehn; *Treasurer,* Ezra T. Cresson; *Recorder,* Ezra T. Cresson, Jr.; *Conservator,* Henry Skinner; *Publication Committee,* E. T. Cresson, Philip P. Calvert and E. T. Cresson, Jr.

ODONATA.—Dr. Calvert made an interesting communication on the distribution of the species of the odonate genus *Philogenia,* followed by general discussion on the distribution of insects.

E. T. CRESSON, JR., *Recorder.*

## OBITUARY.

With regret we record the deaths of HERBERT CAMPION at London, England, January 24; of Dr. L. PERINGUEY at Capetown, February 20; and of Prof. A. D. MACGILLIVRAY, at Urbana, Illinois, March 24. We hope to present notices of their work in entomology in later issues of the NEWS.

# EXCHANGES

**This column is intended only for wants and exchanges, not for advertisements of goods for sale. Notices not exceeding three lines free to subscribers.**

**These notices are continued as long as our limited space will allow; the new ones are added at the end of the column, and only when necessary those at the top (being longest in) are discontinued.**

**Lepidoptera.** Hesperiidae (Skipper-butterflies). Will purchase, exchange or name specimens. North or South America. Pamphila comma group particularly desired. Henry Skinner and R. C. Williams, Jr., Address Academy of Natural Sciences, Logan Square, Philadelphia, Pa.

**Wanted**—Ants from all portions of the United States for determination or exchange. Will also exchange other insects for ants. M. R. Smith, Assistant Entomologist, State Plant Board, A. and M. College, Miss.

**Wanted** in exchange or cash 1000 Precis orithya ♂, Precis isocratia ♂, Precis mevaria ♂. A. F. Porter, 104 W. Broadway, Decorah, Iowa.

**Cynipidae.** Galls and bred wasps wanted to determine or in exchange. Alfred C. Kinsey, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana.

**Wanted**—Saturnioidea and their living pupae, especially io, luna and Anisota. D. M. Bates, Agric. Exp. Sta., Gainesville, Fla.

**For Exchange.**—Living pupae of Automeris io and Papilio asterias and unnamed coleoptera from India for Catocalae or N. A. coleoptera. Mrs. Robert Milde, Lewiston, Minnesota.

**For Exchange.**—I have for exchange live pupae of Sphinx Chersis, for other pupae or Lepidoptera in papers, Southern specimens. V. Tykal, 2412 S. Harding Ave., Chicago, Ill.

**Will pay cash** for specimens of rare and unusual **Scarabaeidae** (named—Leng's Catalogue). Send list and prices to Wm. C. Wood, 51 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

**Wanted**—Psyche, Vols. I, XI, XIII, and Bulletin, Brooklyn Entomological Society, Vols. I, II, III. H. C. Severin, State Entomologist, Brookings, South Dakota.

**I have living pupae** of io, imperialis, regalis and others, also caterpillars of Eupantheria deflorata and spp. of Coleoptera for exchange. Address V. Harnach, 47 West College St., Asheville, N. C.

**Correspondence invited** from all those interested in Hungarian insects; Coleopt., Lepidopt., Hymenopt., Hemipt., etc.—Prof. Charles Sajo, Oerszentmiklos, (Komitat Pest) Hungary.

**Will exchange** lepidoptera of Pennsylvania for those from other parts of the continent. Frank H. Chermock, 1308 Tell Street, N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.

**Wanted:** Living pupae of American silk-producing moths. W. S. Lowe, 35 Craven St., W. C. 2, London, England.

**Wanted:** For cash. Bred or perfect caught specimens, of Sphinx luscitiosa, Paonias astylus, and Deidamia inscriptum. Bred specimens of other species of Sphingidae, of the rarer sorts, would also be desirable. John M. Geddes, 331 High St., Williamsport, Pa.

**Wanted**—American sawflies, Tenthredinoidea, in exchange for other insects, chiefly Coleoptera. Correspondence may be in English. D. Dovnar-Zapolsky, P. O. Box 573, Agricultural Experimental Station, Entomological Section, Rostov on Don, Russia.

**Have** a number of pamphlets and books on N. A. and exotic Cerambycidae. Will exchange these for certain families of Heteroptera and Tabanidae. G. Chagnon, P. O. Box 521, Montreal, Canada.

# RECENT LITERATURE

FOR SALE BY

## THE AMERICAN ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY

1900 RACE STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

### DIPTERA.

839.—**Landis** (E. M.).—A tabular account of the structural differences between the four larval instars of Culex pipiens. (Trans., **49**, 25-42, 1923) ..... .35

### COLEOPTERA.

844.—**Davidson** (W. M.).—Biology of Scymnus nubes Casey. (Trans., **49**, 155-163, ill., 1923) ..... .20

### LEPIDOPTERA.

842.—**Braun** (A. F.).—Microlepidoptera: notes and new species. (Trans., **49**, 115-127, 1923) ..... .25

843.—**Skinner & Williams.**—On the male genitalia of the Hesperiidae of North America. Paper III. (Trans., **49**, 129-153, ill., 1923) ..... .30

### NEUROPTERA.

841.—**Dodds** (G. S.).—Mayflies from Colorado. Descriptions of certain species and notes on others. Trans., **49**, 93-114, 2 pls., 1923) ..... .50

### ORTHOPTERA.

840.—**Rehn** (J. A. G.).—North American Acrididae. Paper 3. A study of the Ligurotettigi. (Trans., **49**, 43-92, 2 pls., 1923) ..... 1.00

845.—**Hebard** (M.).—Studies in the Dermaptera and Orthoptera of Colombia. Paper III. Orthopterous family Acrididae. (Trans., **49**, 165-313, 8 pls., 1923) ..... 3.25

### Of Interest to Specialists.

The American Entomological Society has placed in operation a system by which entomologists who are not situated near the larger reference libraries, or who desire to build up special entomological libraries of their own and yet do not care to subscribe to the annual volume of the Society's "Transactions," may secure copies of the papers appearing in the Society's publications promptly after their receipt from the press.

If you are interested and desire to avail yourself of this system, advise us of the order or orders in which you wish to secure publications, together with a remittance of $1.00 or more as a deposit, and all papers on such orders will be mailed to you directly on their receipt from the printer. These will be charged against your amount of deposit at 25 per cent. discount from the list or general sale price. Any balance to your credit is returnable on demand should you not care to continue the subscription.

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References by Mr. B. Preston Clark, Boston, Massachusetts, Kilby Street 55.

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**JOHN M. GEDDES, 331 High Street, Williamsport, Pa.**

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**Wanted**—Second-hand sets in good condition of Howard, Dyar and Knab's "Mosquitoes of North and Central America and the West Indies," 4 v., 1912–1917, published by the Carnegie Institution, Washington, D. C. Will persons having copies they are willing to sell please communicate with the

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